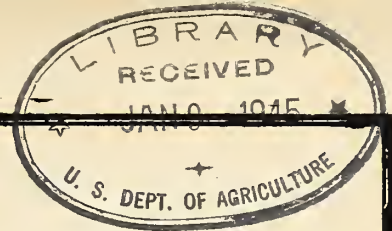


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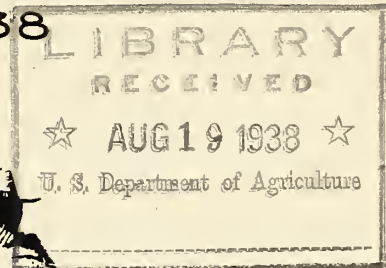
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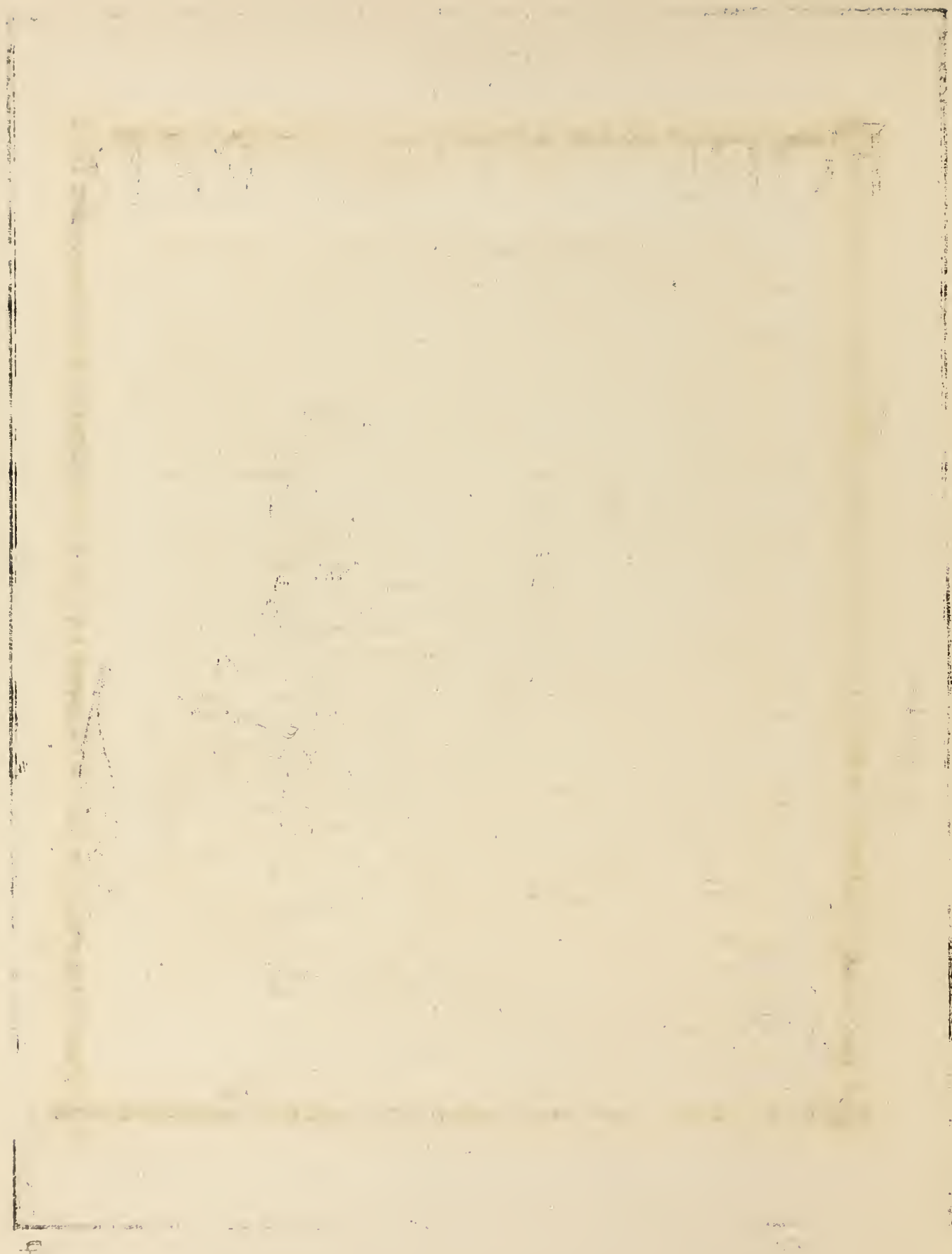
REGION THREE
FIRST QUARTER 1938



ISSUED QUARTERLY BY
ALBUQUERQUE



THE REGIONAL FORESTER
NEW MEXICO.



DAVID A. SHOEMAKER

David. A. Shoemaker, Assistant Regional Forester and Chief of Range Management for Region 3 passed away Thursday evening, May 19, after an illness of seven months.

While it was generally known that Shoemaker was seriously ill his passing comes as a shock to his friends in Albuquerque as well as to the field and his loss strikes home in the affections of the personnel of the Service not only in Region 3 but throughout the country. Regional Forester Pooler, who is in Washington, was advised and wired as follows: "Am greatly shocked by wire just received. Have wired and Conference is wiring Mrs. Shoemaker direct expressing our sympathy and loss."

Mr. Shoemaker was a leader in the Service in range management matters and since the Ogden meeting had been active personally in carrying on the range management studies as well as regular administration. Last summer and fall he traveled extensively, holding meetings personally with 52 state and local livestock groups in the two States for the purpose of working out problems connected with grazing policies of the Service. It is now known that Shoemaker carried on this work under severe physical handicap but without any let-down in his effort.

Mr. Shoemaker served twelve years in this Region out of a total of 25 years in the Service, having previously worked for the Service at Custer, South Dakota, and Logan, Utah, before becoming Grazing Inspector for Region 4 in Ogden. In 1924 he was promoted to the Washington, D. C. headquarters and in 1925 assigned to the office in Albuquerque. He became Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Wildlife and Range Management in 1934. He was a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Southwestern Conservation League and the American Forestry Association.

Mr. Shoemaker leaves a wife, daughter, two brothers, and a sister, and the heartfelt sympathy of all is with Mrs. Shoemaker and the family at this time.

Funeral service was held at the Exter Chapel in Albuquerque, Monday afternoon at 3 p. m.

M. M. C.

OPERATION

POOLER AND UPSON ATTEND WO CONFERENCE

Frank C. W. Pooler, Regional Forester, and Arthur Upson, Director of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station, left May 2 for Washington, D. C., to attend the conference of Regional Foresters and Experiment Station Directors from all Regions.

Mr. Pooler and Mr. Upson discussed with Washington officials problems connected with the Regional Office and the Southwestern station.

KIMBALL RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON

Assistant Regional Forester, George W. Kimball of the Division of Operation, left Region 3 on October 29, 1937, and remained on detail until May 16, with the exception of the Christmas holidays and the period February 21 to April 13.

During his absence, Mr. Kimball made a tour of all Regions except Alaska, in connection with his study of the Forest Service cost accounting system. After his recommendations had been considered by Washington and referred to the field for comment, Mr. Kimball journeyed to Washington on April 13 to spend around three weeks aiding in the rewriting of the accounting section of the Fiscal Control Manual.

Back at his desk again on May 16, the Chief of Operation announced that instructions are being sent to the field simplifying the accounting procedure. Cost accounting is no more by that name but will be known as Activity Expenditure and Investment Accounting.

A MILLION AND A HALF IN ANNUAL PURCHASES

During the Calendar Year 1937 the central purchase organization of Region 3 issued 5,488 purchase orders involving purchases in the amount of \$625,649. This included orders for 100 carload shipments delivered to the Central Purchase warehouse and to various points in the Region. The majority of these purchase orders were issued to local dealers. Included were 230 competitive bid cases, many of which were awarded to local dealers also.

Total purchases of supplies and materials throughout the Region amounted to \$1,495,610. This includes the purchases covered by orders issued in the Forest Supervisors' offices as well as by Central Purchase.

During the same year, the sign shop at the warehouse produced 5,961 signs, including our own directional, informational and boundary signs, and miscellaneous ones for other agencies.

FROM DESERT TO DEEP BLUE SEA

A former Region 3 Ranger, William M. Sherman, is now located at Ketchikan, Alaska, in charge of the marine station which maintains, overhauls and conditions the boats used by the Rangers of that Region. They have a complete shop, dry dock, etc., capable of handling two of the 50-foot Diesel-engine boats (75 to 100 horsepower) at one time. These motor-boats are the headquarters for the Rangers, where they make their homes for most of the year. (What quarters deductions?) Sherman says his job is a far cry from his former assignment, when he was District Ranger of the Kenai division of the Chugach National Forest -- 1200 miles from his Supervisor's office.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following changes in personnel in this Region have been approved:

Carroll R. Dwire from Supervisor, Lincoln N. F., to Administrative Officer, Division of Information & Education, in Albuquerque.

Charles E. Moore from Supervisor, Apache N. F., to Supervisor, Lincoln N. F.

Robert B. Ewing, from Assistant Supervisor, Gila N. F., to Supervisor, Apache N. F.

Reuben I. Boone, from Associate Range Examiner, Prescott N. F., to Assistant Forest Supervisor, Gila N. F.

Earl Albright from Associate Forester on the Gila N. F., to the same position on the Prescott N. F.

Lloyd A. Wall, from Associate Range Examiner, Coconino N. F., to the same position on the Gila N. F.

A. R. Kallaus, from Executive Assistant, Tonto N. F., to the same position on the Coconino N. F.

Emil Geffert, from Executive Assistant, Coconino N. F., to the same position on the Tonto N. F.

BONNER RETURNS FROM WO DETAIL

J. T. Bonner, Administrative Assistant, has returned to the R.O. after an absence of five weeks on Washington detail in the Enrollee Training Division of the C.C.C. While on detail, Mr. Bonner made a study of foreman's training technique and gave recommendations for a proposed C.C.C. Foreman's Training Course.

APACHE STAFF TAKES NEW QUARTERS

Like their Indian namesakes, the Apache National Forest staff has been nomadic in the last year or two, moving from one "campsite" to another, in Springerville. But at last the new Federal building in Springerville was completed and opened (January 10).

Dedication plans are rapidly taking shape. The program is to take place on June 1 with a Cowboy Barbecue and Show-Me trips planned by the Apache staff. A good representation is expected from the R.O., the Post Office Department, the Civil Service Commission, and other Federal and state officials.

OFFICE OF MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT MOVES AROUND JUNE 1

The Forest Service has leased the one story building at 316 West Gold Avenue, the construction of which is rapidly being completed, from the New Mexico Credit Corporation. This building will house the Maintenance and Procurement Section of the R.O. with fourteen persons, in charge of W. C. Ellis. The moving tentatively set around June 1, will relieve the overcrowding in the Post Office Building and place all members of Mr. Ellis' office together in a new building.

EXAMINATIONS NOT GIVEN IN 1938

The Civil Service Commission has announced that neither the Junior Forester nor Junior Range Examiner examinations will be given in 1938. The Commission stated: "The examination for Junior Forester held last year resulted in a register of over 500 names. Two appointments have been made and the rest of that register is apparently available. The Junior Range Examiner examination resulted in several hundred eligibles of whom 21 have been appointed."

ANNUAL RANGER TRAINING AND FIRE MEETINGS

During March and April, ranger meetings were held on all Forests in the Region at which training methods were stressed. J. T. Bonner for Personnel Management presented the conference method as an educational procedure. In each meeting the procedure was put to a test on practical problems which created lively discussions among the Supervisor, staff men, rangers, fire guards, and CCC project superintendents.

Lack of time prevented all those present from leading a trial conference under supervision, but it was noticeable that a number of the rangers were quick to see the advantage of the procedure and to use it in leading topics for discussion which had been assigned them. Everyone was urged to study the method as outlined in the Fire Guard Training Handbook and to use it as a practical training device at the earliest opportunity.

Robert Munro discussed fire studies incident to the fire replanning project. Fuel type maps showing extreme, high, medium and low degrees of inflammability in colors, and showing rates of spread as extreme, high, medium, and low by a system of hachures were demonstrated. Visible area maps being made in the field for the various lookout points, whether primary, secondary or emergency, were explained. The desirability of establishing sufficient instrument stations on the Forests to secure data for a danger meter for the Region and to guide judgement of degree of fire hazard so as to eliminate guessing as to actual fire conditions in any particular location, was explained. Such stations will contain rain gauge, maximum and minimum thermometers, anemometer (wind gauge), hydrothermograph for relative humidity and hygrometer for determining fuel moisture. The very minimum requirements are two of these stations per forest, part of which are to be installed this year.

Alva. A. Simpson was present at several of the meetings and discussed fire statistics relative to the individual forest which provided food for thought. Llew Putsch also was at some of the sessions and in behalf of personnel welfare called attention to the desirability of personal liability and property damage insurance especially while driving government owned cars. He urged life insurance at least to the extent of ordinary sickness and burial expense. Retirement was discussed, together with the value of having a beneficiary designated and of securing credit for length of service as rapidly as possible. Discussions were invited on any matter of personnel welfare.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

The first Personnel Management Conference in the history of the Forest Service for representatives from each Region (except Alaska) was called by Peter Keplinger, in Charge of the Office of Personnel Management in Washington, for March 14 to 26, 1938, inclusive, in Washington, D. C. Those in regular attendance from the Regions were: Clyde S. Webb, Missoula, Mont.; M. W. Thompson, Denver, Colo.; Llew J. Putsch, Albuquerque, N. M.; Arnold Standing, Ogden, Utah; Paul P. Pitchlynn, San Francisco, Cal.; Allan Hodgson, Portland, Ore.; Lynne Correll, Washington, D. C.; Joe Riebold, Atlanta, Ga.; and William Ihlanfeldt, Lincoln, Nebraska. Conferences were held daily under a different leader, and many subjects vital to personnel management were discussed. Opportunities were provided for valuable contacts with personnel managers in the Service, in the Department of Agriculture, and in outside agencies.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KAIBAB

Many Pioneer readers worked on the Kaibab National Forest (formerly Tusayan) or were familiar with the timber resources on the Kaibab N. F. Some of the first sales of stumpage from the forest reserves in the United States were made on this forest and many early sale policies were developed here. These first sales were made in the vicinity of Maine, Arizona, where a mill was established at the time the Atlantic-Pacific Railroad (now A.T. & S.F.R.R.) was built. Even before these sales of public stumpage were made cutting had been under way on the timber right lands beginning in the late 80's. Cutting at a heavy rate has progressed since that time and altogether some 200,000 acres of ponderosa pine have been cut, of which approximately one-half was made on the timber right lands. The reserved stands on these lands was extremely light. The cut on this national forest has proceeded at a rate greatly in excess of sustained yield and in a few years the rate of cut must be drastically reduced with the exhaustion of the larger bodies of virgin stumpage.

The Forest Service is faced with the problem of outlining a plan of management for this over cut National Forest, which must be aimed at bringing the heavily cut lands back to a point where they carry fairly full stands of timber, and in the future when stocking is more normal, to limit the harvest to the sustained annual growth, something that was impossible prior to this time on account of the private timber which the owners were desirous of liquidating rapidly.

On the basis of sample plots which have been under measurement by the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station on this and adjoining National Forests for some 30 years, it has been found that reserve stands such as are left on regular National Forest areas are putting on net growth at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum. The volume left on the lands cut amounts to some 230,000 M feet, which indicates a growth annually of from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 million feet. A plan of management has recently been approved by the Chief's office which outlines for the next decade the policy which will be followed in the handling of the remaining units of virgin timber not under contract and the management which will be followed in bringing the cutover lands to stocking, at the same time salvaging those trees which would be lost through death on the cutover area. The virgin lands which at best carry only light stands of timber will be lightly cut. It is estimated that not to exceed 40 percent of the merchantable volume will be removed. On this basis it will be possible to come back on these lands for another cut in some 30 years. The annual cut from these virgin stands will be limited to 2,000 M feet. On the cutover land only those trees will be removed which are decadent and which will be normally lost through death within approximately 30 years, and less than half of the growth will be taken off under this method of cutting, and the surplus will increase the stocking, so that in some 25 or 30 years the stands on the cutover lands will more than double in volume. It is estimated that an additional 2000 M feet annually can be salvaged from the cutover stands so that the annual cut for the forest may not exceed 4,000 M feet for the next 10 years. However, as the timber producing power of the land is more fully used, it is estimated that the annual growth will approximate

(continued on back)

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KAIBAB (Continued)

10 to 12 million feet.

The old railroad grades on the forest have been put in shape and now provide a system of truck trails for fire protection and will make accessible practically all the timber producing lands so that the timber on the forest is very accessible and these light cuts per acre will be practical.

GOOD ACCOMPLISHMENT ON COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Inspectors from the Chief's office have made favorable comments on the past success of Region 3 in securing cooperative agreements with private owners and the States under the terms of which the Forest Service marks the timber and administers sales on lands of these owners with the result that such lands when cut are left in productive condition. In 1937, accomplishments in the Region in this connection were very good. The timber cut under cooperative agreements totalled 14,149 M feet in Arizona and 11,203 M feet in New Mexico. Supervisors on the Apache, Coconino, Kaibab and Sitgreaves in Arizona successfully negotiated five cooperative agreements, while the Lincoln Forest in New Mexico secured three agreements covering a total area of 6,201 acres. The cooperative agreement has many mutual advantages especially where the land owner desires to exchange his land to the United States, or in cases where exchange is not involved, our services are of value to the timber owner since he is assured a fair value for the timber and payment for all of the timber cut, and is relieved of the bother of administering the cutting.

APACHE LEADS IN TIMBER SALES

"The Apache National Forest went into the timber sale business in a big way last year. The timber Cut and Sold report from the Regional Office shows the Apache in first place in the region in the amount of timber sold. We sold 51,146 M at a value of \$118,141.63. We were sixth in the amount of timber cut, but just wait until these new mills get their plants to operating in good shape. There are 16 mills in operation on the forest now with a total of 100,972 MBM under contract. Cutting has already started on the Burk sale area on the Greer District, so spring must be on its way." (Apache News)

LAND EXCHANGE COMPLETED

The Department of the Interior on March 18 accepted title to 4,706 acres of land within the boundaries of the Coconino N. F., estimated to carry a stand of 17,000 M feet of ponderosa pine saw-timber. This land was secured from the Blackwell Lumber Company of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho through tripartite exchange procedure. The lumber company accepted stumpage to the amount of 10,400 M feet, which was cut on the Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests. The timber on the lands secured will become a part of the resources on the Flagstaff Working Circle, will tend to consolidate the ownership on this circle, and will add to the area of timber producing land.

FARM WOODLANDS PAY DIVIDENDS

Pioneer readers will be interested in Farmers' Bulletin 1794, obtainable from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., which points out that through proper management timber will pay dividends as a crop on thousands of farms throughout the nation.

WILD LIFE AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The ultimate objective of wildlife administration and management on the National Forests is to produce and maintain the maximum supply of game, song and insectivorous birds, game and furbearing mammals, and fish, that is consistent with the multiple use policy of National Forest Administration and which the ranges and waters can adequately support on a sustained basis under good management. This objective includes the protection and restoration of all indigenous wildlife species and the maintaining of a normal ration between the several species occurring on a common range.

The Forest Service recognizes the recreational, aesthetic and economic value of wildlife and accordingly must evaluate it and correlate its needs with the many uses of National Forest resources. Wildlife is one of the major recreational attractions and directly or indirectly greatly contributed to the reason for our ever-increasing number of National Forest visitors. Supplying the lure for the hunter, trapper or fisherman is approaching a secondary position with the increased number of recreationists, camera hunters and naturalists whose pleasures and thrills resulting from seeing, photographing or studying the denizens of the forest equals those of the sportsman. How barren our forests would seem were it not for the many wildlife species found there. Even though wildlife may not be seen, if they are present the expectation of seeing them or of seeing the tracks of some of the more elusive species, such as the bear, greatly adds to any trip and certainly seeing some of the larger wildlife species is the climax and lasting remembrance of any trip to a National Forest.

Wildlife needs may have been neglected in some instances in the past but it is believed and hoped that through sound wildlife management and wise land-use planning, the reasonable demands of the general public which is rapidly becoming wildlife conscious can be met and that reasonable numbers of all wildlife species can be insured for the pleasures of the future generations.

SCOTT ATTENDS WO CONFERENCE

James A. Scott, Acting Chief of Wildlife and Range Management, left May 7 for Washington, D. C., to attend the meeting of Regional Foresters and Chiefs of Wildlife and Range Management beginning May 14.

The Regional Foresters and Chiefs will discuss the recommendations submitted by each western Region on the range distribution policy and will endeavor to reach an agreement on the new policy which involves the well known twelve points.

DEER DROWN IN EAGLE NEST LAKE

Three deer were recently drowned at Eagle Nest Lake in the Maxwell Grant adjacent to the Carson N. F., in a wildlife tragedy precipitated by fright, soft ice and fatigue. Six deer were swimming across the lake when they became frightened by horsemen on the far shore and swam into a zone of soft ice.

Three does drowned before a boat could reach the scene. Two husky bucks broke clear of the ice, while a fawn was reached in time.

DR. MCGINNIES TO DIRECT RANGE RESEARCH AT SOUTHWESTERN

Dr. William G. McGinnies has been appointed to take charge of range research for the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station at Tucson, Arizona, effective July 1.

Dr. McGinnies is being transferred to his new position from the Soil Conservation Service where he has been regional director of the Navajo Project. Dr. McGinnies graduated in agriculture at the University of Arizona in 1921 and received his doctorate in ecology from the University of Chicago.

From 1917 to 1918 he served as forest guard and technical assistant in the Forest Service and later advanced through the grades of ranger and grazing assistant to assistant range examiner, with experience gained both in Montana and in the Southwest. He left the Forest Service in 1926 to become associate professor in range management at the Arizona Agricultural College and Experiment Station and was later placed in charge of the department of botany. In these positions he made outstanding contributions to methodology of range research and developed a number of important principles applicable to southwestern ranges.

Dr. McGinnies is heartily welcomed back in the Service by his many friends.

OAK CREEK FISH DAMAGE IS SERIOUS

Oak Creek, with its towering canyon walls that inspired Zane Grey to write "Call of the Canyon", will not recover as a fishing stream from the damages of early March floods until the fall of 1939, the Regional Office recently reported to William H. Sawtelle, Arizona's Game Warden. The report was submitted by Merle Gee, Fish expert in the Division of Wildlife and Range Management, who spent several days on the Coconino N. F. through which Oak Creek runs, examining the flood damage to fish life and food.

In his report, Mr. Gee described the damage as destruction of a large percentage of water insects that afford food for trout, and recommended light stocking of rainbow trout to be followed by future stocking of brown trout. For the present, he said, 20,800 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch rainbow trout should be placed in the stream during May to furnish a growing stock. In order to provide fishing this summer, he recommended that 2,000 legal length rainbow trout also be planted in May and another 3,000 legal length rainbow trout in July. "It may be necessary, if fishing is heavy, to plant an additional 2,000 rainbow of legal length in August, but it would not be advisable to do any planting during the fall because of the scarcity of food," the report continued.

The floods partially destroyed several of the state rearing ponds in Oak Creek, liberating several thousand fish, but many fish were found in drifts indicating a large number perished in the high water.

TURKEYS RACE AUTOMOBILE

One evening while driving along the Bear Springs road in the Jemez Division of the Santa Fe N. F., a member of the R.O. sighted a flock of six turkeys walking up the road in the same direction that the car was travelling. The car was in second gear going up a hill of approximately a 5 to 6 percent grade. As the turkeys continued to run up the road ahead of the car, its speed was increased gradually to see how fast they could run. When a speed of 20 miles an hour was reached, all but two of the turkeys ran off the road. These two took wing while running up the road and continued to fly along the road until a speed of 25 miles an hour was reached. This was the first time the driver had seen turkeys take wing in an uphill flight and continue to go up the hill.

RECREATION AND LANDS

"SKIABLE"

From the Carson N. F. to the Coronado N. F., including a detour to the Lincoln N. F., Recreation Planning in Region 3 has had to become winter-minded. For no longer do our recreationists hole up in the winter. They know no inactive season. Their "off-work-plan" is yearlong.

Our Forest Service vocabulary, as well as our planning, has had to increase its scope. Snow words and slick, icy phrases have crept into our correspondence. "Skiable," slideable to you and me; "terrain," what we used to call topog; "ski-tows" or "up-skis"; "suitable bindings," ski suspenders; "practice hills," could well be called landing fields; "ski touring," "down-hill racing," "slalom racing," "ground obstructions," "ski traffic," professional yumps, amateur yumps and yust yumps, all with bumps -- over such expressions we no longer stutter.

Many members of the Service are becoming winter sports enthusiasts. You'd be surprised at the collection of skis, ski boots, ski clothes and other appurtenances owned by Mr. and Mrs., Master and Miss Forest Service today. And at the eminent foresters to be found on the practice hills on Sunday and nursing practice ills on Monday. Time skis on and walks back.

Both ahead of and behind time the recreational planning and development of winter sports areas in Region 3 slides along. While for years there has been some winter sports activity in the Region, it was unorganized and haphazard, indulged in by a few scattered enthusiasts living in the snow belts. Now, following the National trend, winter sportsmen, women and children are flocking to the developed areas with almost the first heavy frost and skiing, tobogganing, bobsledding, sledding, snow-fighting and sunburning with high enjoyment. Those localities with "skiable terrain" where at least the "minimum requisite" of snow can be "reasonably expected" to fall upon a mountainside that is in a "maturely rounded stage of exosion" -- (that must mean buxom), are indeed fortunate. For to these snow fields come addicts from near and far bringing with and leaving behind them skiable dollars that melt into all channels of local industry. Other communities without a too buxom terrain and sometimes without even a reasonable expectation of sufficient snow are desirous of developments. Given the proper snow conditions other obstacles can be overcome. Grading and clearing can create suitable slopes and trails. Roads can be kept passable and parking areas kept usable. These are matters of money and equipment. But snow can't be bought in sufficient quantities.

NEW MEXICO

In New Mexico, the following developed winter sports areas are available to the public:

Tres Ritos, Carson National Forest.

Located near the summit of the Sangre de Cristo Range at an elevation of 9,700 feet just south of the highway connecting Taos and Las Vegas. This road is ordinarily open all the year. This area is in open fir and spruce edged meadows, with a great variety of slopes. There is a warming shelter with fireplace and cooking plates and this is open at all times for general public use. Overnight accommodations are available at a resort nearby.

Flechado-Hill, Carson National Forest.

This is a ski area on State land within the Carson near the summit of the main highway between Taos and Eagle Nest. It is open country with long, varied slopes, interesting to all classes and types of winter sports enthusiasts. There is a small warming shelter. One of the main attractions here is the happy circumstance that the highway and the ski courses are somewhat parallel and cars can be used for "up-ski" purposes.

There are numerous other areas on the Carson N. F. where natural conditions favor skiing.

Hyde State Park and Little Tesuque Canyon, Santa Fe National Forest.

The Little Tesuque Canyon and Hyde State Park ski areas are a part of adjoining all year recreation areas on National Forest and State land about eight miles northeast of Santa Fe at an elevation of 8,350 feet. Facilities consist of a practice field and practice runs, with, for the more experienced, ski trails for touring into the higher country. There is a warming shelter. This area has the only mechanical ski tow in the Region at present. The approach roads are kept open and large, natural openings provide parking space.

The Los Alamos Boy school on the Santa Fe has a winter sports area of its own. Elsewhere, on both the Pecos and Jemez Divisions, particularly in the Valle Grande of the Jemez, the natural winter sports opportunities are among the best in the State.

Tree Spring, Cibola National Forest.

Located on the east slope of the Sandia Mountains, about twenty-seven miles from Albuquerque, at an elevation of 8,600 feet. Reached via the "Sandia Loop" road which is kept open to this point during the winter. Present facilities consist of a practice field and several varieties of ski runs with other openings and trails given over to different kinds of sledding. Area was very popular last season (1937-1938) and is to be materially extended this summer.

McGaffey, Cibola National Forest.

This area, with practice fields, ski runs, a variety of natural slopes, toboggan and other sled slides and ice skating, is a part of the McGaffey recreation area southeast of Gallup, N. M., at an elevation of 7,800 feet. McGaffey receives year-long recreation use, of which winter sports is becoming an attractive part.

Cloudcroft, Lincoln National Forest.

These ski areas are located on National Forest and private lands in the vicinity of Cloudcroft at elevations around 8,500 feet. A wide variety of natural and cleared slopes for skiing and other winter sports is available. The town of Cloudcroft offers accommodations of all sorts for visitors in both summer and winter. The winter sports facilities on private lands are being added to quite extensively this year and the resort will probably do a big business next winter if the snow conditions are at all good.

ARIZONA

Arizona, even in the north, has not taken to winter sports as actively as has New Mexico. About the only improved ski area in the State is on the Coconino National Forest five miles east of Flagstaff. Here a ski run has been cleared. It has a jump and a real one. The constructed course is a bit too fast for the average skier. However,

its lower portion, as well as its immediate surroundings, allow enthusiasts of all degrees of proficiency to choose slopes suited to their ability to "take it." Elsewhere on the Coconino, particularly around the base of the Frisco Peaks, natural winter sports opportunities are almost unlimited.

West of the Coconino, the Kaibab has a lot of fine natural ski country tributary to U. S. 66. On the Prescott National Forest, skiing is generally limited but when sufficient snow falls, visitors from the Salt River Valley go north to Prescott for a taste of winter recreation.

Eventually, on the Coronado, there will be some winter sports activity on the Santa Catalinas. There is at present a little snow use in the Chiricahuas and perhaps some development work will be done in the vicinity of Rustler Park.

So far, little interest in winter diversions has been evidenced by the communities that are tributary to the Crook National Forest. Pinal Mountain, near Globe, and Mt. Graham, near Safford, are climatically and topographically adapted for winter sports and when a demand arises, the main question will be that of keeping open the roads into the higher elevations.

There has been little demand on the Gila N. F. so far. A little skiing is done on natural areas adjacent to the Black Range Highway.

With the construction of new and the betterment of existing highways, the Apache National Forest, centering around Springerville, may become a winter vacation area for southern Arizona residents. The country is well adapted for snow sports but is somewhat distant from any sources that could furnish an appreciable number of visitors.

All in all, throughout Region 3, the winter sports activity is still in its infancy, although on occasions this infant's demands require the attention of the entire family. While the sport is in the "fad" stage now and is perhaps a bit abnormal, it can reasonably be expected that it will be a definite recreation activity with many followers. Which means that year by year additional National Forest areas will be made "Skiable."

REGIONAL RECREATION TRAINING CONFERENCE

Region Three's recreation staff are back at their posts with renewed enthusiasm, after a recreation training conference held at Tucson from January 31 to February 3, and at Phoenix, from February 4 to 7.

Sessions at the conference table were supplemented with adjournments to typical recreation areas, enabling direct application of conference points. Emphasis was upon forest recreation plans, project plans and classification of forest lands for recreation use.

The conference was opened at Tucson by Forest Supervisor Fred Winn, followed by Regional Forester F.C.W. Pooler. Assistant Supervisor J.H. Sizer of the Tonto N.F. attended at Tucson and gave valuable assistance by discussing recreation problems and proposals from the viewpoint of Supervisors. Supervisor Lee Kirby of the Tonto N.F. attended at the Phoenix session, rendering the same assistance.

As a result of the conference, Landis J. Arnold, of the Division of Recreation, said it is hoped the regional recreation staff will be enabled to work on higher phases of the work, such as selection of areas for various recreation uses, and at the same time be able to carry on development of camp and picnic grounds, entrance ways, etc., at considerable saving of time. Conferees included Arnold, Frederic Baker, Harry Lane, Herman Darrh, M.A. Daniels, Sam Snow, Graeme McGowan and L. Coyne.

ENGINEERING

WAHA PARTICIPATES IN ARIZONA ROAD MEETING

Substituting for Mr. Pooler, who was in Washington at the time, Mr. Waha, Assistant Regional Forester in the Division of Engineering, took part in the Arizona Good Roads Association Meeting held at Bisbee, Arizona, May 13 and 14. The principal speaker at this meeting was Dr. L. I. Hewes, Deputy Chief Engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, who had a very interesting talk and chart display on the purpose and scope of a nationwide planning survey which is being carried on in practically every State in conjunction with the State Highway Departments.

Mr. Waha gave a talk on Forest road problems, including statistical data on what has been accomplished in Arizona in Forest Highway and development road construction, concluding with a resume of our transportation planning system and what it is hoped to accomplish.

The slogan of the Association is "Good Roads and a United Arizona." The meeting was well attended and several interesting discussions took place. A great number of those present were County officials, both Supervisors and Engineers, and it gave Mr. Waha an opportunity to become better acquainted with those who figure so largely in cooperative work in the construction of roads in Arizona.

MORE ABOUT THE SALT ROAD

"Experimental road construction, using salt as the element for retaining moisture in a stabilized soil mixture, has been undertaken since 1933 in a number of states, including Vermont, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Maryland, and Virginia," says Engineering News-Record. "These salt-established roads have in most instances been experimental sections jointly undertaken by highway departments and salt manufacturers. In general, these roads have been to short a time in service to warrant definite conclusions, but in most cases their behavior in early life has been good. Meanwhile interesting research into the action of salt on clay and salt movement with moisture in road surfaces has been carried on and has developed principles of construction that place salt-stabilized soil roads among the promising types of highways . . . In addition to its strictly moisture-retaining properties, recent laboratory research by Dr. H. Reis, professor of Geology, Cornell University, indicates that salt has a beneficial effect on clay as a binder. . . ." (Daily Digest)

TRUCK-RAIL SHIPPING

The Illinois Central System has announced that it is experimenting in coordinated truck and trail movement of livestock from feedlot to market, all under one billing and without added cost to shippers. The system was placed in operation December 20 for six months at 22 stations west of Chicago. Its purpose is to meet truck competition and afford shippers the advantages of carload rail rates.

AUTO TAXES AND ROAD COSTS

An editorial in Engineering News-Record states that auto and other motor vehicles pay around a billion in taxes annually. Estimates of new highway construction and upkeep costs did not approximate the amount of taxes paid from 1933 to 1936. The editorial questions whether transportation is receiving road service equivalent to the toll it is paying.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

"SHOW ME" TRIP FOR A.A.A.S.

The Regional Office and the Santa Fe N. F. cooperated April 25 in a "Show Me" trip for members of the Southwest Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science who were assembled in Albuquerque at their annual convention during the latter part of April. The party of between thirty-five and fifty people left the University of New Mexico in government and private cars at 8:30 a.m., and proceeded by way of Bernalillo on a tour of the Jemez Division of the Santa Fe N. F. After visiting the Coronado State Monument, Santa Ana, Zia and Jemez Pueblos and inspecting the old mission at Jemez Springs, the group had lunch at Battleship Rock Recreation Area. After lunch, the tour continued through La Cueva, Tent Rocks, Cochiti and San Domingo Pueblos, returning to Albuquerque on the Albuquerque-Santa Fe highway, late in the afternoon.

In addition to scenic attractions, the group were pointed out the contrast between unregulated private logging operations on parts of Baca Location Number 1 and logging on the Santa Fe N. F. and other private land where selective cutting is practiced. Distributed among the group were Quincy Randles, Fred L. McCament, W. G. Koogler, C. R. Dwire, Llew Putsch, and Fred Landon from the Regional Office, who pointed out scenic attractions and answered questions.

A letter from the Secretary of the A.A.A.S. expressed appreciation for Forest Service participation in the Southwest Division's annual meeting. "Our visitors were certainly impressed with the size and the excellent management of the forests which they had a chance to observe on the excursion", the letter stated.

THAT'S TELLING TUCSON!

Fine cooperation between the Southwestern Experiment Station, the R.O. and the Coronado National Forest office, along with good contacts which had been developed at Tucson, brought results beyond the rosiest expectations in connection with Tucson's Fiesta de los Vaqueros, February 19 - 22.

At the head of the parade, as "La Reina de la Fiesta de los Vaqueros", rode chaming, beautiful Miss Sammy Sowell, daughter of Assistant Supervisor Sam Sowell of the Coronado N. F. She was in cow girl togs, and rode a fine white horse.

Prize for the best float in the parade went to the Coronado's entry, which carried a huge, black casket in which theoretically rested the remains of "Mr. Campfire." Two hunters, two picnickers and two fishermen stood on each side of it as pall bearers. The float was prepared by the Coronado staff with the help of Fred L. McCament, exhibit planner from the R.O. The award was made despite the fact the Service requested that its float be not considered in the competition.

A RANGER'S HOLIDAY

Apparently Ranger Paul Vincent of the Cibola National Forest sells forestry wherever he goes. A clipping from the local paper at Sherburn, Minnesota, recites the substance of an interesting talk he made at the High School. Office records show Ranger Vincent on leave at the time.

PR CITATION

The Williams News of March 31 rightly observes that Supervisor Walter G. Mann of the Kaibab N. F. did quite a bit of speaking during National Wildlife Restoration Week. In fact, Mr. Mann made three talks on various phases of the wildlife restoration movement on three successive evenings.

On Wednesday, he was on the program at a banquet sponsored by the Phoenix Junior Chamber of Commerce. His other appearances under local GPA auspices were at Chandler and Glendale, Arizona, Thursday and Friday respectively. At each meeting the speaker showed a number of reels of wildlife and range management on the Kaibab deer refuge.

WINTER MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM RECORD

From January 17 to February 18, 1938, during which time the two Showboats of Arizona and New Mexico completed a monthly itinerary, 13,896 persons attended our motion picture programs in Region 3, an average daily attendance of 534. These statistics of course include the many CCC camps where the pictures were shown.

In New Mexico, 6,187 persons attended the programs, and 2,239 miles were travelled, 2.76 persons per mile being the rate of contact. In Arizona, 7,709 persons attended the programs. Neither the rate of contact nor the mileage is known for Arizona, but they are probably about the same as in New Mexico. The "figgers" sound pretty good for a winter month.

RECREATION (AND INGENUITY) ARE YEAR-LONG ON THE LINCOLN

In a parade five miles long, with exceptional floats winning it praise as the best Sun Carnival parade ever seen at El Paso's New Year Day celebrations, the float representing the Lincoln National Forest held its own very well.

Three small girls in snow-white sport outfits -- one with skis and the other two on a toboggan -- stood atop a snow-covered hill, against a background of timber, to inform the audience of approximately 150,000 persons that there was "Year-Long Recreation on the National Forests."

The float, like others entered by State and Federal agencies, was in the non-competitive section at the lead of the parade. It was constructed by the Lincoln staff, whose ingenuity seemingly knows no bounds.

A SIGN THAT SAID A MOUTHFUL

Some road signs might be characterized as "Silent Smiths", from their lack of information. Some could be termed "Weary Willies" from their saggingness. More irritating are the "Hesitating Hanks" which don't seem to know which way to point, but worst of all are the "Jumping Jacks" which pop out and back just as they are passed by.

Unlike any of these is the friendly and, perhaps, gossipy sign which Alva A. Simpson of the Division of Operation encountered in Montana last year while in charge of the Forest Service AAA work. A marker on the right side of the highway near Malta, Mont., advised motorists that at a certain distance farther they would see an official descriptive sign. At the main sign, an extra large one, an extra lane at the right of the road made it convenient to drive up and park for a minute or two. The sign was one of a number the Montana State Highway Department erected to give information about points of scenic or historical interest. It included this gem:

"Malta was the oasis where parched cowpunchers cauterized their tonsils with forty-rod and grew plumb irresponsible and ebullient."

C. C. C.

CCC STARTS ITS SIXTH YEAR

The first week of April witnessed the observance in most of the 1500 CCC camps throughout the country, and in the 19 Forest camps in Arizona and New Mexico, of the fifth anniversary "birthday party" of the founding of the CCC.

The original six months period of organization still being followed means that the program is now entering its eleventh period. Under the basic law now applying to the work passed in June, 1937, the CCC has two more years to run after the beginning of the new fiscal year July 1, 1938.

For awhile this spring a cut to 1200 camps was on the books, which would have resulted in Region Three's share of camps being reduced to 14, but funds for the extra 300 camps having been provided, the Region will continue in the 11th period with 19 camps.

Some of the old locations through repeated periods of occupancy are gradually completing their work programs and as a result 14 camps are being salvaged, or in the case of portables, being moved to new locations. The Region will occupy three new camps, now in process of construction, in this period.

KAIBAB'S CCC PROJECTS OUTLINED

That the CCC is well worth its pay and then some was materially evidenced by the proposed work program for the coming period outlined by Supervisor Walter Mann of the Kaibab N. F. recently to the Williams Arizona Rotary Club:

The building of new living quarters for the fire guard on the summit of Bill Williams Mountain and a lookout tower 30 feet high, with accommodations for an airway beacon, on the summit of Volunteer Mountain; construction of eight miles of range fence, and two water developments, one for cattle and the other for sheep; maintenance work on telephone lines; construction of portals at two highway entrances to the Kaibab N. F.; maintenance of 180 miles of forest roads, and mountain trails; timber stand improvement on approximately 500 acres; and wildlife management work.

The tentative program calls for a total of 500 man months, or about 150 men for four months.

EDITORIAL PRAISES CCC

The following editorial appeared in the Arizona Republic on the official fifth anniversary day of the CCC:

"This agency has been one of the very few government agencies in the past five years which have carried on with practically no opposition. Largely responsible for that have been the purposes for which the CCC was established, and the fact that the work it has done has been of inestimable public benefit. The recreational areas, particularly in public parks, built by the CCC are concrete things by which people have been able to judge the work . . . The fifth anniversary of the CCC discloses a five-year accomplishment of which the unit may be proud.

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The CCC has expended \$1,920,000,000 to date and has given employment to 2,242,000 persons says Director Fechner's fifth anniversary report.

FIVE YEARS OF CCC ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN REGION 3

Startling totals were revealed when I & E took an inventory of regional accomplishments of the CCC, at its fifth anniversary. Statistics covered 4 years, 11 months.

If all the fences built by CCC workers in the Region in the past five years were hooked into one fence, it could encircle the states of Arizona and New Mexico, and then divide them into three parts. A total of 3838 miles of fence was constructed. The truck trails and minor roads built during the five-year period could be connected into a road running along that fence around Arizona and New Mexico with a few hundred of the total of 2806 miles left over.

It would take someone like Paul Bunyan to do justice to the "C-men." "Why, them husky young devils built enough telephone lines to reach out half way across the Atlantic ocean," he would declare of the 2783 miles added to our telephone system. "And the CCC killed enough rodents to make a piker out of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, by their rodent control work on 1,487,831 acres of Region 3 forest land. That's more than all the land in Delaware!"

Along with the 2806 miles of new roads and 2783 miles of telephone lines, 52 new lookout towers, 25 additional miles of fire breaks, and 514 miles of horse trails have been constructed to aid the fight against fires.

Against another deadly enemy, soil erosion, the CCC bent its brawny back to install more than 125,000 check dams in gullies, to revegetate 10,910 acres of eroded land, and to do erosion control work on another 112,871 acres. Much of the Bunyan-sized fence and rodent control work went to protect the National Forest range so valuable to cattlemen. Many of the 959 water developments were reservoirs for livestock. Twenty-seven miles of stock driveways were improved, and 68 corrals built. Eradication of poisonous plants was effected on approximately 21,000 acres of range land.

Timber stands benefited from tree disease control on 90,000 acres, and tree insect control on 16,000 acres. Timber stand improvement was carried out on 75,000 acres.

Work of the Ranger was facilitated by the construction of 172 administrative structures and 475 smaller buildings.

Development along recreational lines increased camping and picnicking areas by more than 1150 acres and provided nearly 5000 tables, benches, stone fireplaces and other structures.

"All told, the first five years of CCC effort has been of immeasurable benefit to Region Three," summarized Regional Forester Pooler. "The CCC, one of the greatest forces for conservation in our nation's history, has made present-day realities of many objectives in this region which we could not have reached for years with our regular force and restricted regular funds.

"This brief glance backward from the five-year mark brings the realization that the years of accomplishment have also been years of strenuous and exacting toil, not only for the young men of the CCC, but for the supervisory forces of the Forest Service and other cooperating agencies. During the emergency days of April, 1933, and often since then, the staff work necessitated extra measures for the advancement of this vital cause.

"We look to the next five years of the CCC with great expectations."

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It is estimated that, even at the CCC's present accelerated rate of tree planting, it will require 25 years to complete needed reforestation.

Fifth Anniversary Report of Robert Fechner

PIONEER'S PAGE

BARNES MEMORIAL DESIGNATED

Barnes Butte will soon be the name of a prominent red butte in Papago Park, near Tempe, Arizona, in memory of the late Will C. Barnes. Formal designation has been made by the U. S. Board of Geographical Names at the joint request of the Daughters of the American Revolution and friends of Will Barnes in the Forest Service.

Work on installation of a plaque for the Barnes Memorial at the base of the butte began early in April under arrangements made by both above groups. A dedication program has been arranged for the near future, at which Mrs. Barnes is to be a guest of honor.

Serenely towering 1475 feet, the sandstone butte is now on the geographic board's records as "named in honor of Will C. Barnes, born June 21, 1858, died December 16, 1936, soldier in the Indian Wars in Arizona, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, stockman, member of the legislatures of Arizona and of New Mexico, Chief of the Division of Grazing of the U. S. Forest Service, Secretary of the U. S. Geographic Board, and author of "Arizona Place Names."

PAUL REDINGTON RETIRES

Paul G. Redington, who served Region Three as District Forester from April, 1916, to November, 1919, retired from the Forest Service on January 25, according to "California Ranger."

The "Ranger" states, "The greater part of Mr. Redington's 60 active years were spent in the Forest Service. Entering the Service in 1904, he later became Associate District Forester in R-2, then Supervisor of the Sierra and later District Forester in R-3 before returning to this region in that capacity. In 1925 Mr. Redington left the Region for a Washington, D. C., assignment and later became Chief of the Biological Survey. During the past several years he again was connected with the Forest Service in Washington and field offices. Mr. Redington has not been in very good health recently and after his retirement will make his home in Falls Church, Virginia. Letters from his old friends will reach him at that address. The Region sends best wishes on your retirement, Mr. Redington."

The staff of Region Three holds fond memories of Paul Redington's service as our head, and recalls his leadership with pride. We believe his long career of earnest and arduous devotion to public service entitles him to well-earned rest.

LEE KIRBY LEAVES REGION 3

Supervisor Lee Kirby of the Tonto N. F. has been transferred to Washington, D. C., at the Chief's request to head up the Range Conservation Program in the Western Division of the AAA.

His 28 years' service, entirely spent in Region 3 except for a year or so while in direct charge of Forest Service participation in the AAA Range Conservation Program in the Prairie States, includes service as forest guard, district ranger and Assistant Supervisor of the Crook, Assistant Supervisor of the Tonto and later of the Coconino, and Supervisor of the former Datil, Sitgreaves and Tonto N.F. as well as a long CCC inspection detail in southern Arizona and a R.O. detail in charge of PR. We recognize the importance of his new assignment which offers a big field for constructive work in the cause of range conservation and all that this means. (F.C.W.P.)

SUPERVISOR MERKLE OBSERVES 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOINING FOREST SERVICE

The first 25 years aren't the hardest ones, after all, in the opinion of Supervisor Fred Merkle of the Sitgreaves N. F., who completed that period with the Forest Service on February 7. His interesting reminiscence on that occasion is reproduced from the Sitgreaves ELKHORN:

"It was just 25 years ago today (February 7) that I reported for work as Assistant Forest Ranger at Albuquerque, New Mexico and was sent out to the Zuni Division of the Old Manzano by Hugh Calkins who was then Forest Supervisor. E. G. Miller was District Ranger under whom I was to do my stuff. He met the train, past midnight, on which I traveled to Guam, my destination and headquarters.

"There was no depot, railway station nor any indication of a town. I stepped off the train in two feet of snow. The train did not come to a complete stop but merely hesitated when the conductor told me to jump. I landed in the deep snow and the train sped by. I hastily looked around and as there was nothing in sight but my trunk standing on end and half buried in the snow, thought I was the victim of what was called a 'good joke' in those days. I was not fast enough to catch the rear end of that train but did not come to that decision until after a desperate effort was made.

"So I sauntered back toward the trunk in which was my saddle and a fair cowboy outfit. The trunk was bound with my lasso rope and as it was being hoisted on the train at my starting point, the baggage man in the car made the remark to the one on the platform that another cowboy was leaving the country. The one thus addressed replied, 'Those big-heeled boys hate to walk and there is not much riding in this part of Oklahoma any more.' I wish that bird could see all the footprints I have placed on this malpais strewn terrain as ranger and timber sale man since my arrival in the country.

"Soon I saw a lantern bobbing up and down on the track coming toward me. It proved to be Ranger Miller who had made arrangements for my room and board at a Mexican residence near by. There was a dirt floor in this abode, but the bed was clean and the food was not so bad. Some members of the family could not, or would not, speak a word of English. I only stayed with them a week when I moved to a room in the railway section foreman's house, but that is where I learned to speak the Mexican language.

"I am glad I have stayed with the Service. It is a veritable education. A person must keep up with the procession or get out. I have done some hard work and endured hardships, but I do not think that I have done any more for the Service than it has done for me by compelling me to study and read. Another thing that has held me is the pleasant association with co-workers and the strong friendships formed during the quarter century.

"When I entered, there were no complicated work plans, fast transportation, and a very few, if any, 'direct action' fellows and I think we accomplished a lot of good and commendable work -- and can prove it."

-- Fred Merkle

CLARK STORY GOES ON THE TRAIL OF NEVER-ENDING

Clark Story, former Ranger on the Crown King district of the Prescott N. F. died on January 9 at his Phoenix residence. His widow, Mary L. Story, and an infant daughter survive him.

Story served as Ranger in 1908 and 1909, returning to Crown King after serving in the U. S. Marine Corps during the World War. He met his wife at his former home, Chillicothe, Ohio. Four years ago he returned to Chillicothe, but went later to Santa Fe, N. M., and from there to Phoenix last spring. His body was sent to Chillicothe.

GUTHRIE REMEMBERS HIS TIMBER

When news of the Apache National Forest staff moving into the new Federal building at Springerville reached John D. Guthrie at the Washington Office, that former Region Three-er dispatched a note, which is reproduced in part from the Apache N. F. News: "It just doesn't seem possible! Little did I think back in 1908 when I was fighting the lawyers to get title to that lot, and again back in 1909 and 1910 fighting the FA to get the old adobe office built, that I was starting something! Also when I started the Apache News.

"I enjoy the News -- tho' only a few old names I know -- Ben Rogers, Jim Newton -- but you can't change the names of the peaks, the rivers, arroyos or the trees! Burning brush on the Greer District. How familiar that sounds. I'd like to see some of the old Nelson and Hall sale areas. I hope there's reproduction on them. . . . John D. Guthrie, Supervisor, Apache National Forest, November, 1908 to September, 1914.

The Apache News added, "Those sale areas are looking fine, Mr. Guthrie.

THE PINE CONE GAVE GOOD SEED

It is to be regretted that television has not yet reached the stage where Aldo Leopold, former Region Three-er who now holds the chair of wildlife management at the University of Wisconsin, could have seen and heard the annual banquet of the Albuquerque Game Protective Association the evening of March 23. For the organization which he and others in the R.O. helped establish in 1913 has developed to such an extent that the banquet drew 371 sportsmen and still more could not obtain accommodations.

Twenty-five years of pioneering and fighting for wildlife conservation in New Mexico found the association still staunchly supported by Forest Service men, with Fred Landon of the R.O. retiring as president and 40 or 45 more Forest Service men in attendance.

During one section of the program, devoted to the Charter group of the Association, one of the charter members told how Leopold led the founding movement, and how he published an accompanying small newspaper, "The Pine Cone," which preached the then-strange gospel of conservation. It was recalled that Frank C. W. Pooler served as secretary of the association for three years, and that another Forest Service man, Ward Shepard, introduced a resolution which resulted in a committee going out to shoot enough rabbits for meat for the first annual banquet.

The Albuquerque G.P.A. started when game conservation was unpopular. Fred Sherman of Denim, a guest at the Charter Group table, declared, "You could kill legally during six months of the year, then; and you could kill during the other six months without anyone complaining about it. There was no license required in New Mexico until 1909, and no bag limit was established until 1911. The State Game Department was established in 1912, but did not gain its present efficiency until a campaign by all Game Protective Associations in the State gained the legislation in 1925 which made possible the present satisfactory set-up."

REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

The Editor of the Pioneer requests that articles be prepared by those who have left the Service in order to make the Pioneers Page of more interest to all of us. Information regarding ex-members from Forest Service personnel will also be appreciated.

FISCAL CONTROL

HISTORY OF FA

District 3 (now Region 3) was established on December 1, 1908, along with the five original districts. At that time there were in the District 19 National Forests, one Forest Game Preserve (the Wichita in Oklahoma), and the District Office. The Forests and Preserve had a total of 220 regular members and the District Office 68, total 288. At the present time there are around 342 regular employees in the Region, and 365 CCC and 26 ERA facilitating personnel. The grand total of all is approximately 733 members.

The District at that time included the National Forests in Arkansas, and the Game Preserve in Oklahoma. The Florida Forests were added later. In 1916, those units were transferred from District 3.

In the early days of the District, the bookkeeping procedure was rather simple, the daily disbursing records being maintained on 8 x 10 cards by erasing each day's totals to date and penciling in new totals. A card would last about 10 days, or until a hole was worn through it. A fund accounting ledger was a single entry record by appropriations. What a contrast to the present machine bookkeeping method!

At the time of the organization of the District there were only four appropriations:

Statutory salaries	\$ 2,333.34
General Expenses	321,768.89
Improvement	80,986.94
Refunds	<u>1,500.00</u>
Total	\$406,589.17.

At the present time there are 38 different appropriations and sub-appropriations, and during the Fiscal Year 1937 there was a total expenditure of \$4,428,168.27 from all of the 38 appropriations, including CCC and ERA.

The Office of Accounts, now Division of Fiscal Control, was then in the Division of Operation and had six employees, all told, as against 17 at the present time. The office was made a separate division in 1910.

The Forest Fire expenditures were then included in General Expenses.

So thoroughly ingrained were the old-timers in the Service in the use of the term "General Expenses," they now are sometimes heard to use those precious words.

The biggest auditing job in those days concerned travel vouchers, of which the laundry items were the most difficult to list so as to pass muster. Actual expenses were reimbursed instead of per diem as now. The supply vouchers and payrolls were simple indeed.

The net Forest Receipts for the first fiscal year of the district totaled \$253,449.61, whereas the net receipts for the fiscal year 1937 amounted to \$460,634.25. This amount represented around 16,000 individual remittances.

The work of Accounts, or Fiscal Control, has grown as the functions of the Region have developed, for when new men are added it means more travel vouchers, more payrolls, more supply vouchers, etc.

The following new functions of Fiscal Control have been added since the establishment of the District almost 30 years ago:

1. Activity costkeeping system.
2. Bookkeeping by Machine method.
3. Retirement accounting.
4. Property and personal injury claims work.
5. Forest audits - annual.
6. CCC and ERA work.
7. Property accounting (non-expendable)
8. Approving of vouchers.

Two activities, the appointment and disbursement functions, have been transferred from Fiscal Control, the former going to the Division of Operation, and the latter to the Treasury Department. The checks are no longer drawn in Fiscal Control as they were for around 28 years. The Treasury Department has established a local disbursing office here that sends out all Regular fund checks. The CCC and ERA checks are mailed from Fort Bliss, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, respectively.

Even though the disbursing functions and accountability for Forest remittances covering timber sales, grazing, etc., have been transferred as above indicated, all vouchers, receipts, remittances, etc., continue to come through the Division of Fiscal Control for the necessary auditing and scheduling.

SOUTHWESTERN BECOMES INVOLVED IN INTRICATE STUDY

It looks like the Coronado N. F. had better let Fred Winn dictate a letter to Emily Post.

Recently it was necessary for the Supervisor's office to correspond with a Countess. There was much discussion and hurrying to and fro as to just how a Countess should be addressed. Finally, the matter was submitted to Research at the Southwestern and Dr. Upson came through, after a study of his book on etiquette. The Manual gives nothing on how to address a Countess.

IT REALLY HAPPENED

Believe it or Ripley, the Cibola National Forest has a true story about a cow drowning in a post hole. Recently, a crew of enrollees from a CCC camp assigned to the U. S. Division of Grazing dug a string of holes across a private holding on the Cibola N. F., for a telephone line project in which the Forest Service and the Division of Grazing are co-operating. One of the holes collected water in the bottom and during the night a cow grazing in the field tried to drink from the hole. When the cow maneuvered to get her head into the hole, her forefeet slipped into the hole and wedged her head into the water. In the morning, Bossie was found dead; cause, drowned in a post hole. The owner's claim for damages was referred to the Division of Grazing.

PROJECT SUPERINTENDENT THINKS OUT LOUD

- 1st Proj. Supt.: "Hello there, what are you doing?"
 2nd Proj. Supt.: "Writing an article for the Lincoln Bulletin about Mr. Doherty's inspection trip."
 1st Proj. Supt.: "Didn't you know this issue is to be strictly a fire issue?"
 2nd Proj. Supt.: "What do you think he built under me?"

RULES TO KEEP FROM GROWING OLD

1. Drive as fast as you can on wet pavements. There is always something to stop you if you lose control, often a heavy truck or a glass window.
2. In wet weather always drive on trolley tracks. It's smoother going.

